

Raftsmans Journal.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., FEBRUARY 13, 1856.

AMERICAN BANQUET.—On last Wednesday evening, a large number of Americans met at the house of W. W. Flemming, in Curwensville, for the purpose of partaking of a sumptuous repast, which had been prepared expressly for the occasion, and for an interchange of sentiments. At about 8 1/2 o'clock, the company proceeded to the dining room, and after selecting M. A. Frank, Esq. as presiding officer, proceeded to dispose of the enticing fare before them, which was highly relished by all present, after which the following toasts were drank and met with a most hearty response:

- 1. THE AMERICAN PARTY.—The sheet anchor of our political safety—may its efforts ever be crowned with success, and may the patriotic aspirations of its members be fully realized.
2. THE UNION OF THE STATES.—One Life for the Nation: one Heart for the People.
3. JAMES POLLOCK.—Pennsylvania's first American Governor.
4. HENRY SOUTH.—Our American Senator—the first member of our party elected in the District; may his course be creditable to his constituents and honorable to himself.
5. THE AMERICANS of Clearfield County.

A number of other toasts were drank and heartily received. Much enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed, which continued until the "witching hour" began to draw nigh, when those present dispersed and sought repose in the refreshing regions of Sleep.

OYSTER SUPPER.—There are pleasant little episodes in every individual's life, which are afterwards set forth as delicious morsels for the mental appetite. One of these happened to us last week. On Thursday, whilst busily engaged in our office, we were handed a neat note requesting "ourselves and a lady to attend an oyster supper at the house of W. W. Flemming, Curwensville, at 8 1/2 o'clock," on the evening of that day. Having a decided weakness in the way of eating oysters, a supper of that kind would alone have been inducement sufficient to insure a ready compliance on our part; but when we ascertained that the repast was to be graced and enlivened by the presence of the gentler sex, it would have required

ride of a little more than a half hour's duration, in the evening, brought us, in company with some ten or a dozen merry ladies and gentlemen, to the "Good Intent," where we found assembled a large number of our Curwensville neighbors, married and single. Immediately after our arrival, the company were ushered into the dining room, where sad havoc was soon made among the rich and delicate oysters, as well as the other "creature comforts," with which the table was abundantly supplied. "The host and hostess" are deserving of much praise for the elegant manner in which the supper was prepared, the committee for their admirable arrangements, and the guests for their decorous conduct. A number of toasts were proposed, drank, and met with hearty responses; hilarity and good humor pervaded the entire company; and when, at a late hour, the party dispersed, all went away highly delighted. For ourself, we shall ever remember it with the most pleasurable emotions, as being connected with our first introduction to many of the citizens of Clearfield county.

THE SCALPEL.—This, in the words of its title page, is "An entirely original quarterly Expositor of the Laws of Health, and Abuses of Medicine and Domestic Life," edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., and published by De Witt & Davenport, New York, the Jan. No. of which is on our table. The ability and erudition of the editor is well known, and it is almost needless to say that he handles the literary scalpel with the same skillful dexterity that he does the surgical; cutting with unsparring hand at whatever is useless or pernicious in either the collegiate teachings or the practitioners treatment; and to his proficiency in this respect, the number before us fully attests. The miscellaneous matter which the Scalpel contains is of a high order, and is pervaded by a rich vein of moral instruction that inevitably leaves a lasting impression. We shall hail with delight the regular visits of this entertaining and useful periodical.

THE TIMBER BUSINESS.—It is impossible for us, with the limited information we possess, to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of the quantity of timber that will 'rafted in' this season; but it is the opinion of such as have better opportunities of judging than we, that the quantity will not much exceed one-half, though it may possibly reach three-fourths of what it was last spring. The market, however, will doubtless be well supplied, as there is a large surplus of last year's stock yet in the hands of consumers in the East.

KATE WESTON: or to Will and to Do. By Jennie De Witt. We have received from the gentlemanly and obliging publishers, DeWitt & Davenport, of New York, a copy of the above book. It seems to be the aim of the authoress to impart useful lessons and great moral truths, as well as to amuse. The style is spirited and pleasing. The characters are drawn with a close eye to nature, and marked and distinct in their delineations.

A SPEAKER ELECTED. The following is the vote in Congress on the last, or 13th, ballot for Speaker. It will be seen that the votes for Mr. Banks came entirely from the North, while Gov. Aiken received 18 votes from Northern States, and 29 American votes from Southern States:

For Mr. BANKS—Messrs. Allright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billingshurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Brenton, Bradshaw, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Comins, Clark of Conn., Clawson, Colfax, Corvode, Oregon, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Granger, Gilbert, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Horton of N. Y., Holloway, Howard, Kelsey, Knapp, King, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarthy, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrell, Murray, Mott, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Salin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Trafton, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Tyson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis. Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Mo., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth—103.

For Mr. AIKEN—Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Caldwell, Campbell of Ky., Carline, Caruthers, Caskie, Cobb of Geo., Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmondson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Foster, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Mo., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Harris of Ala., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall of Ky., Humphrey Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ricard, Reade, Ready, Rivers, Rufin, Rust, Sandige, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbot, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., and Zolliecoffer—100.

For FELLER—Messrs. Broom, Clark of N. Y., Cullen, Davis of Md., Milward and Whitney—6.

For CAMPBELL, of Ohio—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott—4.

Mr. Hickman voted for Mr. Wells, and Mr. Wells for Mr. Hickman.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Messrs. Fuller, Barclay and Packer of Penn., Banks of Miss., Aiken of S. C., Valk, Childs, Edwards, Wakeman, Hughson and Haven of New York, Emries and Horton of Ohio, Baly of Virginia, Craige of N. C., Seward of Georgia, Taylor of La., Richardson of Ill., and Miller of Mo.—19.

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Total, 29, Southern American votes cast with the Democrats. But one man elected as an administration man voted for Mr. Banks—Mr. Spinner of New York.

DELEGATE FROM KANSAS.—On Monday of last week the lower House of Congress was finally organized. The Speaker administered the oath, the representatives from each State advancing as their names were called for that purpose. The delegates from the Territories were likewise sworn. When the name of Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, was called, Mr. Grow said that in deference to the wishes of his friends he would not object to Mr. W. being sworn. He thought, however, the circumstances would warrant the withholding of the oath. He hoped to be heard at some other time on the question. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that a constituent of his, a Kentuckian by birth, had been diabolically murdered in the most cowardly manner, shot in the back, as he had been credibly informed, by an officer under the pay of the General Government, in Kansas. An objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Whitfield, would only tend to greater confusion, after their excited struggle, and hence he would not insist upon it. Gen. Whitfield was then sworn as the Delegate from Kansas. Gov. Reeder will, of course, contest his seat. The matter will thus be submitted to the Committee on Elections, who will examine into it, and report the facts to the House. Should it appear that Whitfield was not, as is alleged by his opposers, properly elected, but returned as such in consequence of fraudulent votes polled for him, the Committee will report against him. At the same time it is extremely doubtful whether a Committee can be got to report in favor of Gov. Reeder. Should such be the result, a new election would undoubtedly be held in the territory.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The second annual distribution of the works of art by this Association, has been postponed from the 31st of January, to the 28th inst. (the same as last year,) at which time it will positively take place. This postponement has been found necessary in order to receive the reports of the distant Secretaries. Memberships may yet be obtained by addressing C. L. Derby, Actuary, C. A. A., at either of the principal offices—"Knickerbocker Magazine" Office, 348 Broadway, New York, or Western Office, 166 Water street, Sandusky, Ohio.

KANSAS.—Late advices from Kansas state that an overwhelming force was organizing on the Missouri border, with ample supplies and artillery, to invade Kansas, demolish the towns and butcher the inhabitants.

A QUARREL AHEAD. Washington letter writers state that an interesting Democratic quarrel is brewing in the Senate, which is likely soon to come to a head, and produce endless difficulties to harmonious action in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

It seems that Senator Douglas, who was at the time detained by ill health at Cleveland, wrote to some of his Democratic associates that he desired the postponement of Shannon's nomination, and all important territorial business, until his arrival in Washington. Compliance with his request is due to his position as one of the chief originators of the existing slavery agitation, and as the Hercules whose strength and prowess are relied on to carry it through to an issue not disastrous to his party, and as the Chairman of the Committee on Territories. It is, however, understood that Judge Douglas does not concur in the administrative policy of fighting things out in Kansas, and will oppose grants of money or men for that purpose. Mr. Bright, will also, it is rumored, oppose the President on these essential points.

The Cass and Douglas squatter sovereignty doctrine, as now construed by them, does not seem to be much relished by Southern Hotspurs; and hence the disposition of the latter to secure the nomination of Gen. Pierce for re-election. The fact is, the South begins to feel that it has made a mistake in giving its approval and support to Judge Douglas' movement to repeal the Missouri Compromise; and there is a growing suspicion among Southern men that they have over-reached themselves, or, it may be, been over-reached by cunning little Douglas. Those from the South who sustained the Kansas-Nebraska inquiry in Congress, returned to their constituency, boasting that they had achieved for the South a great victory; that they had obtained from the North an acknowledgment of the principle of popular sovereignty, by which a perfect equality was brought about between the North and the South, in the territories, and that now the apple of discord, which had so long disturbed the country, and had been productive of so much evil, even threatening a dissolution of the Federal Union, had been removed. The Southern papers, especially the Democratic, lauded the authors and supporters of the measure in the most extravagant terms. According to their account, a political millennium had been reached, and universal good brotherhood was to be the result in our country. We saw nothing of this ourselves, and felt that more harm than good would be the consequence to the South, of the measure alluded to. "What has been the result? Let us, for a moment, see. A brief year and a half has scarcely rolled round, and what we believed and anticipated would be the result has, practically, already been realized. Both Kansas and Nebraska will be Free States. This is now deemed a fixed fact, even by the South, and now, when too late, her Hotspurs discover that they committed an erroneous judgment in accepting the doctrine. They accepted it as just and right, and now they discover the mistake. Hence the violent agitation commenced by them, and their determination to fight it out; as President Pierce seems to be willing to do; but in this, it seems, they will have the opposition of Messrs. Douglas and Bright, and probably Gen. Cass, and an interesting little Democratic family quarrel may therefore be looked for.—Daily News.

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A BRUTAL MURDER IN KANSAS. The telegraph reported from Kansas some time since an alarming collision at Easton, on the day of the State election, in which several men on both sides had been killed. With the usual falsehood of the reports forwarded by the Border Ruffians, the blame of this collision was ascribed to the Free-State men, the aggressor being alleged to be a Captain Brown at the head of a military company from Lawrence, who had come in contact with another military company from Kickapoo.

A day or two after the telegraph contradicted its own story, and reported the affair at Easton to be of no consequence. But within a few days past letters have begun to arrive from Kansas, in which the matter regains its original seriousness. We published on Saturday two letters of this sort—one from Lawrence, the other from Leavenworth—but at the same time we expressed the hope and belief that the bloody story told in them must be an exaggeration. But that story is fully confirmed by the letters which we copied from the St. Louis Democrat, and by a letter from our correspondent at Leavenworth, which leaves no doubt that the Border Ruffians, encouraged by the impunity which they enjoy, have perpetrated a new murder, far outdoing all their other exploits in point of cowardice and brutality. Cold indeed must be the heart which such horrid atrocity fails to stir.

The facts are these: The city of Leavenworth, though it contained a Free-State majority, and had a Free-State Mayor and Common Council, yet unfortunately had no provision of Sharp's rifles. It had no leader of commanding courage and prudence, and, being situated close on the Missouri line, was particularly exposed to Border-ruffian invasion. Of this the border-ruffians have taken advantage. The voting upon the acceptance of the State Constitution drew to that town a Missouri mob, who attacked the polls by surprise, knocked down and nearly killed one of the Inspectors who attempted to save the ballot-box, which the ruffians seized and carried off—thus, for the time, breaking up the election. A few days after, in the absence of the editor and proprietor of the Territorial Register, published at Leavenworth, who had gone to attend a convention to nominate officers under the State Constitution, a Missouri mob visited the town and seized the press and types of that paper and threw them into the river.

Finding it impossible to preserve order, and that the city was conquered by the Ruffians, the Free-State Mayor resigned, and a Border Ruffian was chosen in his place. The new Mayor issued a Proclamation forbidding any election for State officers to be held at Leavenworth, under pretense that it would produce a riot. In consequence of this proclamation the persons deputed to hold the election determined, under authority vested in them for that purpose, to adjourn it for four days and to hold it on the 19th. A similar adjournment was made at Stranger Creek, at Stranger Creek, a town on the Missouri some distance from Leavenworth. Thus, the Kickapoo Rangers, a Border-Ruffian military company, which visited that place on the 15th to prevent an election, were not only defeated for their purpose, but during their absence from Kickapoo, a town on the Missouri some distance above Leavenworth, the Free-Statesmen there, where it was not supposed they would dare to vote at all, very quietly completed their election.

On the 19th the voting took place at Stranger Creek. At night, after the polls were closed, a considerable body of Ruffians made their appearance to seize the ballot-boxes. But the Free-State men were prepared and armed, and the Ruffians, not daring to attack them, after some parleying encamped at a distance.—About midnight a few of the Free-State men, who, thinking that all was quiet, had set out on their return home, were intercepted by the Ruffians. One, however, escaped, bringing back the news that his companions were prisoners, when the men at Stranger Creek marched on the Ruffians and demanded their release. This was conceded, but the parties did not separate without some firing, in which several of the Ruffians were wounded—one, it was supposed, mortally.

In the morning at daylight, the Free-State men at Stranger Creek started for their homes. Among them was a party of eight, headed by Mr. Brown, who had gone from Leavenworth to assist the men of Stranger Creek in defending themselves against intruders. This party fell in with near a hundred Border Ruffians, by whom they were made prisoners, and by whom Mr. Brown, after he had given up his arms, was murdered in cold blood in the most shocking and brutal manner. The other six prisoners had a very narrow escape, as had also some other Free-State men who were pursued and fired at by these assassins. The conduct of the murderers resembles more that of infuriated savages than anything else.

This took place before the arrival of the President's late message. The arrival of that message will probably be the signal for twenty similar murders. The blood of this man rests on the head of President Pierce, and it will rest on the head of Congress too, if instant steps are not taken to protect the unfortunate inhabitants of Kansas against these cowardly and cruel assassinations.—New York Tribune.

THE SOUND DEES.—A rumor was current in Europe at last advices that the United States offered to Denmark the sum of 40,000 thalers, (\$60,000,) as a complete compensation for the expenses made by Denmark heretofore in keeping up the navigation of the Sound. Further, that the United States, while resisting the principle of the right of dues after the acceptance anteriorly incurred, offers an annual sum, though very small, as a contribution to the expenses which Denmark will incur in the maintenance of signals, light-houses, &c., on its shores. These propositions are said to have arrived in Copenhagen in the form of a note from the American Secretary of State.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO. The Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans Bee, writing on the 10th January, gives the following highly interesting account of the condition of affairs in the Republic:

In my last letter I informed you that you would soon have amongst you Messrs. Haro y Tamariz, Pacheco and Zires, who had been sent from Mexico to Vera Cruz, to be shipped on board the Texas. Circumstances have somewhat modified the accuracy of this statement. The three exiles did leave Mexico under an escort of 25 men, commanded by three officers, Messrs. Brito, Figuera and Garcia Conde.—Orders had been given them to travel night and day, and for the purpose of frustrating any attempt of the insurgents to liberate the prisoners, telegraphic communication had been suspended. Chance, however, favored singularly Haro y Tamariz. In the environs of Cordoba the diligence, too heavily laden with eight soldiers on the top, lost its balance, and was overturned in the middle of a dreadfully bad road. Mr. Brito, the officer most confided in by the Government, was grievously wounded, and could no longer continue his journey. Just then Haro was incontinently attacked by a violent dysentery, which compelled him frequently to leave the diligence, in company with Figuera. Repeating this manœuvre again and again, he obtained ample opportunity for sounding his companion, and securing his complicity by a heavy bribe. At length, when the diligence reached a place called Salsipuedes, it was perceived that Haro had suddenly disappeared. Figuera has been arrested as an accomplice in his escape, and is now in prison here, but I doubt whether anything will be done to him. After the flight of Haro, Pacheco and Zires might have easily decamped, but they remained quiet, and did not seek to avoid their destiny. The latter two arrived at New Orleans, on board the Texas.

For some days after the disappearance of Haro, we were in ignorance of his whereabouts, but have finally ascertained that he joined the insurgents at Zacapoatlana, under the command of Gutierrez and Orozco, and was immediately appointed General-in-Chief of the movement.

Comonfort, after the treachery of Lallave's command, which deserted him, and passed over to the insurgents, organized a select brigade, and appointed as its commander Severo Castillo, a General in whom he reposed the utmost confidence. Castillo left Mexico ostensibly to attack Gutierrez. Before his departure he had an interview with Comonfort, and pressing his hand, swore solemnly to be faithful to him even unto death. Having reached San Juan de los Rios, beyond Puebla, he paused and remained inactive. The government astonished at his conduct, demanded an explanation. He answered that he needed a supply of money. The sum required was forthwith sent, and no sooner was it received, than the perfidious scoundrel united his forces with those of the insurgents, and declared against Comonfort. The appearance of Castillo to be witnessed nowhere out of Mexico, and even here Castillo's defection has inspired a universal feeling of indignation and disgust.

Castillo's brigade, together with that of Gutierrez, and Haro at the head, proceeded to Puebla, which is now under siege. Public attention is absorbed by these movements, and it seems to have completely overlooked Gen. Uruga, who is drumming up his partisans in Queretaro and San Luis, with, as I learn, indifferent success. Haro the leader of the reactionary revolution is ambitious, unprincipled, and dissolute, without a particle of prestige. He is the last man ever to become the liberator of his country. His plan is simply undisguised reaction, the tyranny of the army, the despotism of the clergy, the dictatorship—in short, a return to all the evils which have afflicted Mexico so long and so severely. His success, in my opinion, would bring about more terrible days in Mexico, than those experienced under the administration of Santa Anna. But will he succeed?

I should rejoice at being able to assure you of the contrary, but the present Government has committed so many blunders from the very commencement, that it has inspired the reactionists with strong hopes of triumph. If it had struck first, and paralyzed afterwards, its strength would now be irresistible, but instead of this, it first amused the public with innumerable manifestos, and then concocted a series of inefficient, lifeless measures that pleased no party, and disgusted all. A capital mistake was its hostility simultaneously proclaimed to the army and clergy, while it failed to act with decision against either the one or the other. Forgetting the maxim "Divide and Govern," it failed to use the army in order to break up the clergy, which, in its turn, would have been subsequently destroyed. Its half-measure, hesitation, and lack of energy, have occasioned the alliance now completed between its two adversaries. The clergy foment the fanaticism of the lower classes, and furnishes the funds, while the army points its weapons against the Government.

Nevertheless, the people, I am satisfied, are opposed to reaction, and if the Government acts with even tolerable wisdom and sagacity, the insurgents will be overthrown. The position of things is now clearly and unequivocally defined. It is a struggle between liberal principles and absolutism. The triumph of the former will inaugurate a new era of improvement, moral, social and political.

Unhappily the nation at large exhibits an unconquerable apathy. You cannot conceive the obstacles encountered by the government in organizing its battalions of the National Guard, even though the pay has been increased to 50 cents per day. Thus it has succeeded only in forming a few. Its hopes are now centred in Vidauri, and in the troops it expects to receive through him, from the Northern frontier. If these troops arrive in time the revolution will be checked, otherwise it may triumph. Such is at present the political condition of the country, and as you must perceive, it is highly critical. Time will soon tell the tale.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. New York, Feb. 9.—The new iron steamer Persia, arrived at this port at 9 o'clock, today, after a run of about 14 days. She brings news from Liverpool to Jan. 26. The steamship Belgique came near foundering at sea, having sprung a leak 700 miles west of the Azores, and it was only by the united exertions of the passengers and crew that she was kept afloat until reaching Southampton, where she was found to have 6 feet of water in her hold. One of her boilers had also burned out. The bark Mary Green from Liverpool for Philadelphia with a general cargo, sprung a leak at sea and was abandoned on the 6th ult., in lat. 51. The crew were saved and taken to Liverpool.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.—The peace prospects are apparently progressing, but some days must yet elapse before the preliminaries can be signed; but the Czar has ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities in the Crimea.—Russia's sincerity is as much doubted as on former occasions, but appearances are all fair and apparently straightforward.

The order to cease hostilities has been given by the Czar, without waiting for a formal armistice, altho' it is rumored that an armistice has been agreed upon for three months.

France, England and Austria continue to accord, although it is foreseen that grave questions must arise during the negotiations for peace. No place of meeting has yet been decided on, but a despatch received on Friday, the authenticity of which is doubted, says that it will be either Paris or London, and also that Baron Brunow will be the Russian Plenipotentiary. It will be at least the 24 of February, before all the preliminary signatures are appended to the agreement to meet.

In the meantime, Consols are up. They had reached 91, but closed on Friday at 90 1/2. Money was slightly easier, but the rates were unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £8,000.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily News learns on undoubted authority that the preliminary treaty of peace will be signed probably before the 29th, and certainly before Parliament meets.

An armistice will be concluded immediately after signing the preliminaries, and the negotiations, with a view to a final comprehensive treaty, will be commenced forthwith.

The News further learns that it is the determination of the Allied Powers to exercise to the full extent the right reserved to them by the fifth article of the Austrian proposals, to bring forward additional stipulations for the general welfare of Europe.

A despatch from Berlin states that the Peace proposals were strongly supported in St. Petersburg by Holland.

The Daily News city article says: "The funds to-day experienced an unfavorable reaction of 1/2 per cent., but after so marked a rise as that lately witnessed a partial relapse is not surprising. The chief depressing influence appears to rest with the continued sales on government account. The Bank of England having made large advances to Government, sells stock for the latter, and thus draws the notes issued in payment of dividends. Owing to the demand in money against these sales, and to meet to-day's final instalment of the Turkish loan, the money market on the Stock Exchange was rather stringent. Lenders could easily get 6 per cent on Government securities. Out of doors, however, there was no tightness." The Lon. Times intimates that Lord Clarendon will represent Great Britain at the Conference, which will probably be held at Frankfurt, after the preliminaries of peace are signed.

PHILA., Feb. 11, Flour is selling at \$7.75, \$8 and \$9.50. White Wheat at \$1.85al.90, Red \$1.70al.75. Rye is steady at \$1.10. Corn is dull—but selling at 67a68 cts. per bushel.

MARRIED. On the 15th January, by J. W. Wright, Esq., Mr. JOHN C. HOOPER to Miss NANCY SISK, all of Woodward township.

TERMS. THE JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum in advance, or TWO DOLLARS when sent by mail. Advertisements inserted at fifty cents per square, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the quarter, or year. The Terms will be strictly adhered to. No paper discontinued without payment of arrears, unless at the option of the publisher.

New Advertisements.

THOS. J. McCULLOUGH, ATTORNEY AT LAW and DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Clearfield, Pa., may be found at his office in Shaw's Row, four doors west of the "Mansion House." Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. [Feb. 13-17]

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Clearfield Bible Society will meet at the Presbyterian Church of this place, on Wednesday Evening, 20th inst. at 8 o'clock. An election for officers will be held. Several addresses are expected to be delivered.—All are urgently solicited to attend. Feb. 13. By order of the President.

DRIED PEACHES, of superior quality, for sale at \$2 per bushel, at the cheap cash store of [Feb. 13] K. MOSSOP.

BACON.—A large lot of BACON for sale, cheap, for cash, at [Feb. 13] MOSSOP'S.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. & H. D. Patton was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm remain in the hands of H. D. Patton, who will pay all debts against said firm. The Notes and Judgments have been transferred to John Patton. JNO. PATTON, Jan. 21st, 1856.

N. B. Having taken the stock of merchandise lately owned by the firm of J. & H. D. Patton, and added a fresh supply within the last ten days, I will be glad to furnish all our old customers, as well as new ones, with goods, at the "Old Corner Stand," at low prices. H. D. PATTON, Curwensville, Feb. 13, 1856.

COOKING and PARLOR STOVES, for sale in Curwensville, at the store of H. D. PATTON, Feb. 13.

IRON.—An excellent assortment of Iron for sale by H. D. PATTON, Curwensville, Pa., Feb. 13.

PORK and DRIED FRUIT, excellent articles, can be procured at the store of H. D. PATTON, Curwensville, Feb. 13.

WAGONS and BUGGIES, for sale cheap, by H. D. PATTON, Feb. 13.

CHAIN PUMPS, for sale at the "Old Corner Stand," in Curwensville, by H. D. PATTON, Feb. 13.